

of smooth pin-like spicules with ovate heads, mixed up plentifully with a mass of minute stellate spicules, each consisting of a globular body more or less covered with a variable number of radiating spines chiefly spinulous at the extremities, together with a few larger ones with smooth conical spines like that figured by Dr. Bowerbank (Brit. Sponges, vol. i. pl. vi. fig. 164) from "*Tethea Ingalli*, MS.," but not the same. This combination, together with the cartilaginous nature of the fragments, indicates a close alliance to *Tethea lycurium*.

That of the other kind, which grows in a film over the specimens of *Polytremia* on the crab-claw, presents the following combination, viz.:—1, a club-shaped, thickly spinous spicule with the spines recurved or inclined towards the head; 2, a much longer, thin, smooth, cylindrical spicule, with abruptly pointed ends, one of which is occasionally oblong-capitate; and, 3, an anchorate spicule, tridentate, webbed, and "angulated," like that figured by Dr. Bowerbank (Brit. Spong. pl. vi. f. 143) as characteristic of *Spongia plumosa*, Montagu. This, again, is evidently one of Dr. Gray's *Esperiadæ* (*op. et loc. cit.*).

XLV.—*Notes on a Collection of Spiders made in Sicily in the Spring of 1868.* By E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D., F.L.S., Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin. *With a List of the Species, and Descriptions of some new Species and of a new Genus,* by JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

[Plate VIII.]

CROSSING Mont Cenis on the last day of April 1868, I arrived in Florence on the evening of the 1st of May, and, proceeding *viâ* Lucca, Leghorn, and Rome, reached Naples about the 10th of May. Here I joined my kind friend A. H. Haliday, A.M., who had invited me to join him in a month's ramble upon the slopes of Etna. We had to wait until the 15th for Florio's steamer to Messina; but, the weather being very fine, the time was passed by us most pleasantly in wandering, now on the sides of Vesuvius (which at the time was in full eruption, belching forth steam mingled with stones, and ejecting more than one stream of brightly glowing lava), and again by the Lucrine Lake and at Baiæ. Arriving in Sicily, we spent one week collecting at and in the immediate neighbourhood of Messina, and a little more than a fortnight on the slopes of Etna. Catania was our headquarters; but a week was spent at Nicolosi, and it was here that the collection of spiders which

is described in the following pages by my friend Mr. Blackwall was made. Mr. Blackwall had already named for me a collection of spiders made at his request in the olive- and vineyards about San Concordio, near Lucca; and I thought it would be a matter of interest to find out what resemblance there might be between the Araneid faunæ of two places so distant from each other, and so unlike in their geological formation—the one consisting chiefly of limestone, the other of volcanic débris. My chief collecting-ground was in the immediate neighbourhood of Nicolosi, at an elevation of about 3000 feet. The inner slopes of the extinct craters of Monti Rossi and the Val del Bove also furnished good collecting-ground. No species were met with out of the woody region. I was obliged to place the collection of spiders in the same bottle with a collection of Coleoptera; and this, unfortunately, got broken on the way to Malta; so that several specimens were destroyed, and many of those saved were partly spoiled. Mr. Blackwall made out twenty-seven species, of which seven appear to him new, and one forms the type of a new genus.

*Sphasus italicus*, Walck., was as common here as at Lucca. *Salticus intentus*, Blackw., described as new from specimens taken at Lucca, and *S. nitens*, also a Lucca species, were not uncommon. *Thomisus amœnus*, Blackw., was also originally described from a Lucca specimen. The following species were found in Sicily and not at Lucca:—*Lycosa agretyca*, Walck., *L. andrenivora*, Walck., *L. albocincta*, n. sp., *Salticus petilus*, n. sp., *Thomisus diversus*, n. sp., *Philodromus lepidus*, n. sp., *Clubiona erratica*, Walck., *Eresus Walckenaerius*, Walck., *Theridion parvulum*, n. sp. (the absence of species of this genus was remarkable), *Ctenophora monticola*, gen. et sp. nov., *Linyphia polita*, n. sp., *Epeïra apoclisa*, Walck., *E. cucurbitina*, Walck.

I cannot conclude these brief notes on the locality in which these spiders were collected without thanking Mr. Blackwall for the kindness he has ever shown to me and for the great assistance he has always given to me in naming the spiders which I have from time to time (since 1853) collected. The collection of Araneidæ made in the Seychelles is at present under examination by Mr. Blackwall, and contains, he informs me, many very interesting forms, most of them quite giants when compared even with the largest European species.

*List and Descriptions of Species.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.Tribe **Octonoculina.**Family **LYCOSIDÆ.**Genus **LYCOSA, Latr.***Lycosa agretyca.*

*Lycosa agretyca*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 308;  
Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 17, pl. 1. fig. 2.

— *uricola*, Latr., Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 120; Sund., Vet.  
Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 192.

*Trochosa trabalis*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band xiv. p. 141, tab. 492. figs. 1371-  
1374.

*Lycosa andrenivora.*

*Lycosa andrenivora*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 315;  
Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 20, pl. 1. fig. 4.

*Lycosa albocincta*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 1.

Length of the male  $\frac{3}{10}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{5}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

The eyes, which are unequal in size, are disposed in front and on the sides of the anterior part of the cephalothorax; four, much smaller than the rest, form a transverse row immediately above the frontal margin, the two intermediate ones being rather larger than the lateral ones of the same row; the other four describe a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which are the largest of the eight, forming its shortest side. The cephalothorax is long, compressed before, depressed and rounded on the sides and at the base, sparingly clothed with hairs, and of a dark-brown colour, with a broad yellowish-grey band extending along the middle, and narrow white lateral margins. The falcæ are long, powerful, subconical, and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and increase in breadth from the base to the extremity, which is rounded; the lip is somewhat quadrate, being rather broader at the base than at the apex. These parts have a reddish-brown colour, the maxillæ and apex of the lip being much the palest. The sternum has a short oval form; it is convex, glossy, provided with long, upright, black hairs, which are most numerous on its sides, and has a very dark-brown hue. The legs are long, provided with hairs and sessile spines, and are of a red-brown colour, the femora being much the darkest; the fourth pair is the longest, then the is of a dark-brown colour, and there are several obscure pale-

first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the small inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour; the radial is stronger than the cubital joint, and the digital joint, which is of an oblong-oval form pointed at the extremity, and of a dark-brown hue, is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, complex in structure, and of a dark and a light red-brown colours intermixed. The abdomen is oviform, clothed with adpressed hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a very dark-brown hue, and is encompassed by a broad band of white hairs; a similar band, extending along the middle of the upper part, comprises a dark-brown fusiform mark; two oval white spots, placed transversely, occur on the under part, immediately below the branchial opercula.

### Genus SPHASUS, Walck.

#### *Sphasus italicus*.

*Sphasus italicus*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 374; Blackw., Journal of the Linnean Society, Zoology, vol. x. p. 409.  
— *gentilis*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band v. p. 97, tab. 170. fig. 404.

### Family SALTICIDÆ.

#### Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

#### *Salticus intentus*.

*Salticus intentus*, Blackw., Journal of the Linnean Society, Zoology, vol. x. p. 413, tab. 15. fig. 5.

#### *Salticus petilus*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 2.

Length of the male  $\frac{3}{10}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{8}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{7}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The cephalothorax is long and somewhat quadrilateral, with a shallow depression behind the posterior pair of eyes; it slopes abruptly downwards at the base, projects a little beyond the falces in front, is clothed with short yellowish hairs, and is of a dark-brown colour. The falces are small, subconical, and armed with a few teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are enlarged and somewhat divergent at the extremity; and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the extremity of the maxillæ and the apex of the lip

having a tinge of red. The legs are hairy and robust, especially those of the first pair, which are provided with a few spines on the inferior surface of the metatarsi and tarsi; they are of a dark-brown hue tinged with red, the tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi of the second, third, and fourth pairs being much the palest; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the second and third pairs, which are the shortest, are nearly equal in length; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are long and resemble the legs in colour; the humeral joint is curved downwards; the radial is much smaller than the cubital joint, and projects an obtuse apophysis from its extremity on the outer side, which is directed forwards; the digital joint has a short oval form and brown hue; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, not very complex in structure, prominent, particularly at the base, and of a brown colour faintly tinged with red. The abdomen is long, subcylindrical, tapering slightly to the spinners, and is clothed with adpressed hairs; it is of a brown colour, the under part being the palest, and has a large spot of a dull-yellowish hue above the coccyx.

*Salticus nitens*.

*Salticus nitens*, Blackw., Journ. Linn. Soc., Zoology, vol. x. p. 415.

*Heliophanus nitens*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band xiv. p. 63, tab. 477. fig. 1319.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS, Walck.

*Thomisus diversus*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 3.

Length of the female  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{7}{4}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

The cephalothorax is slightly compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, abruptly depressed at the base, moderately convex, glossy, with a few black bristles distributed over its surface, and a row directed forwards from its anterior margin; it is of a dark-brown colour mottled with yellowish-white; a whitish line passes transversely between the two rows of eyes, and a broad yellowish-white band, whose anterior extremity comprises several longitudinal brown streaks, extends along the middle; it becomes contracted at the commencement of the posterior slope, and then gradually increases in breadth to the base. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the four



intermediate eyes describe a square; and the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle, the anterior ones being the largest of the eight. The falces are short, strong, cuneiform, and vertical; the maxillæ are convex near the base, pointed at the extremity, and inclined towards the lip; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a yellowish-white colour, the base of the falces, in front, and the base and sides of the maxillæ being tinged with brown; the sides of the sternum are marked with black spots, and a short streak of the same hue is directed forwards from its posterior extremity. The lip is triangular, and has a dark-brown hue, the median line and apex being the palest. The legs are provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, which are much longer and more robust than the third and fourth pairs; the second pair slightly surpasses the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws; these limbs have a dull-yellowish hue freckled with black on the femora and tibiæ; the third and fourth pairs are the palest, and are marked with a few conspicuous black spots on the upper part and sides. The palpi are short, and have a small curved claw at their extremity; they resemble the legs in colour, but are without black marks. The abdomen is somewhat oviform, broader at the posterior than at the anterior extremity, moderately convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; the sides are corrugated; and the upper part, on which a few upright black bristles are distributed, has a strongly dentated band extending along the middle about two-thirds of its length; it is bordered laterally by an irregular brownish-black band, and terminated by a slightly curved, transverse, black bar, whose convexity is directed forwards; the dentated median band comprises five small, pale-brown, circular depressions; the three anterior ones form an angle whose vertex is directed forwards, and the other two are situated parallel to its base; its colour, and that of the upper part of the sides and a space above the coccyx, is yellowish white, but in aged individuals dull yellow; the lower region of the sides and the under part have a rather darker hue, being freckled with black: the sexual organs are small, with a septum in the middle, and of a red-brown colour, that of the branchial opercula being brown.

*Thomisus rotundatus.*

*Thomisus rotundatus*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 500;

Blackw., Journ. of the Linn. Soc., Zoology, vol. x. p. 415.

— *globosus*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 34, tab. 9. fig. 28.

*Thomisus citreus.*

- Thomisus citreus*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 526; Latr., Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 111; Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 42, tab. 2. fig. 32; Sund., Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 219; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 88, pl. 4. fig. 53.  
 — *dauci*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 33, tab. 9. fig. 27.  
 — *calycinus*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band iv. p. 53, tab. 124. figs. 283, 284.

*Thomisus amœnus.*

- Thomisus amœnus*, Blackw., Journal of the Linnean Soc., Zoology, vol. x. p. 415, tab. 16. fig. 7.

*Thomisus hirtus.*

- Thomisus hirtus*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band iv. p. 42, tab. 120. figs. 275, 276; Blackw., Journal of the Linn. Soc., Zoology, vol. x. p. 420.

*Thomisus abbreviatus.*

- Thomisus abbreviatus*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 516; Blackw., Spiders of Gt. Britain and Ireland, p. 90, pl. 4. fig. 54; Blackw., Journ. of the Linn. Soc., Zoology, vol. x. p. 420.  
 — *diadema*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 49, tab. 13. fig. 37; Koch, Die Arachn. Band iv. p. 51, tab. 123. figs. 281, 282.

## Genus PHILODROMUS, Walck.

*Philodromus lepidus*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 4.

Length of the female  $\frac{1}{5}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{12}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The eyes, which are black, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two curved transverse rows forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the posterior row is much the longer, and the intermediate eyes of the anterior row are rather the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is short, broad, compressed before, truncated in front, and has a small pointed process at each extremity of its frontal margin; it is rounded on the sides, somewhat depressed, hairy, and of a yellowish-white colour; a dark-brown band extends along each side, above the lateral margin, to its base; and there is a pale-brown streak below the lateral eyes. The falcæ are subconical, somewhat inclined towards the sternum, and have a brownish-yellow hue. The maxillæ are short, convex near the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and strongly inclined towards the lip, which is somewhat quadrate, being broader at the base than at the apex; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts have a yellowish-white hue; the base of the maxillæ and of the lip

brown spots on the lateral margins of the sternum. The legs are long, provided with hairs and spines, and of a brownish-yellow colour, with pale-brown annuli; the second pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, minutely pectinated claws, and has a scopula on its inferior surface. The palpi resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is oviform, broadest in the middle, pointed at the spinners, clothed with short, adpressed, yellowish hairs, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-white colour; a dark-brown fusiform band extends from the anterior extremity along the middle of the upper part nearly half of its length, from a slightly projecting point on each side of which a brown line, enlarged at its extremity, passes obliquely backwards and downwards; to this band succeed several curved dark-brown lines, which rapidly decrease in length, are somewhat enlarged at their extremities, and are followed by a line of the same hue, which terminates in a point at the coccyx; there are a few irregular dark-brown spots on the sides; and a streak of a paler brown passes obliquely upwards and outwards from each side of the coccyx. The sexual organs are moderately developed, with a small, pale, triangular process directed backwards from their anterior margin, and are of a reddish-brown colour, that of the branchial opercula being pale brown, with the exception of the inner margin, which is whitish.

#### Family DRASSIDÆ.

#### Genus CLUBIONA, Latr.

##### *Clubiona erratica*.

*Clubiona erratica*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 602

Blackw., Spiders of Gt. Britain and Ireland, p. 135, pl. 8. fig. 86.

*Bolyphantes equestris*, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 9.

*Cheiracanthium carnifex*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band vi. p. 14, tab. 184. figs. 438, 439.

#### Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

#### Genus ERESUS, Walck.

##### *Eresus Walckenaerius*.

*Eresus Walckenaerius*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 398.

— *ctenizoïdes*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band iii. p. 19, tab. 80. fig. 176.

— *luridus*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band iii. p. 20, tab. 80. fig. 177.

The only specimen of this species contained in the collection was an immature female.



## Family THERIDIIDÆ.

## Genus THERIDION, Walck.

*Theridion pulchellum*.

*Theridion pulchellum*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 311 ; Blackw., Spiders of Gt. Britain & Ireland, p. 191, pl. 14. fig. 122.

*Theridium vittatum*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band iii. p. 65, tab. 94. fig. 217 ; Koch, Die Arachn. Band iv. p. 118, tab. 141. fig. 326.

*Theridion parvulum*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 5.

Length of the male  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch ; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{1}{6}$  ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a yellowish-white colour ; a large, dentated, black band, that tapers to the spinners, and is mottled anteriorly with white, extends along the middle of the upper part ; on the under part there is a black spot immediately before the spinners ; and a bar of the same hue passes transversely behind the branchial opercula, which are of a dark-brown colour. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with a small black indentation in the median line of the posterior region, and is of a pale-brown colour. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows ; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance, being the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight ; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a minute tubercle, and are contiguous. The falces are small, conical, and vertical ; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular ; and the sternum is heart-shaped and glossy ; the legs are slender ; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest ; each tarsus is terminated by three claws ; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. These parts are of a brownish-yellow colour, the base of the lip being the darkest, and the legs the palest. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour ; the radial is smaller than the cubital joint, and is somewhat produced on the outer side ; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed and complex in structure ; they are encircled by a black filiform spine, and have a yellowish-brown hue. The convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other.

## Family CTENOPHORIDÆ.

Two spiders, belonging to the genera *Ctenophora* and *Galena*, at present constitute the family *Ctenophoridae*; they are especially characterized by a conspicuous comb-like appendage, consisting of a series of curved spines of various lengths symmetrically arranged, which is situated on the anterior side of each tibia and metatarsus of the first and second pairs of legs. One of these spiders is indigenous to Sicily, and the other to Rio Janeiro; but their habits and economy have not yet been ascertained.

## Genus CTENOPHORA, Blackw.

*Eyes* disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance and are wider apart than the posterior ones, being the largest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a small tubercle, and are contiguous.

*Falces* long, powerful, vertical, united at the base, and armed with a short curved fang and a few small teeth at the extremity.

*Maxillæ* slender, pointed at the extremity, and strongly inclined towards the lip.

*Lip* semicircular.

*Legs* very long and slender, especially those of the first and second pairs, and provided with spines; on the anterior side of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs there is a series of long, prominent, slightly curved spines; and in each of the wide intervals by which they are separated a row of shorter curved spines is situated, which gradually increase in length as they extend down the joints; the first pair of legs is much the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest.

*Ctenophora monticola*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 6.

Length of the female  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The legs have a brownish-yellow hue, and are marked with soot-coloured spots and annuli; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi are slender, rather paler than the legs, with a soot-coloured spot at the base of the radial joint, on the under side, and an annulus of the same hue at the base of the long digital joint,

which has a small, curved, pectinated claw at its pointed extremity. The cephalothorax is long, compressed before, rounded on the sides, convex, glossy, depressed at the anterior part and at the base, with an indentation in the median line of the posterior region, and is of a reddish-brown colour; a large vase-shaped mark, bounded by an irregular black line, and projecting from its posterior extremity a small bifid mark of the same hue, which terminates in the median indentation, extends from the eyes along the middle, and comprises some irregular brown lines and yellowish-white spots, a few pale hairs, which spring from prominent, pointed, black bases, being distributed over its surface; there are several black spots on the sides, and a short streak of the same hue on the frontal margin. The falces are of a reddish-brown colour, the extremity being the reddest; they have a few black spots near their base, a large oblong one near the middle of the inner side, and a yet larger one underneath of the same hue. The sternum is heart-shaped, and, with the maxillæ and lip, has a brownish-yellow hue, the base of the lip being much the darkest. The abdomen is short, somewhat oviform, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it has a dull-yellow hue, and is marked with black streaks and spots, which probably describe a regular figure; but in the specimen from which the description was made it was so disfigured that the design formed by the distribution of its colours could not be clearly traced. The sexual organs are well developed, have a narrow black margin, and a brownish-yellow septum in the middle, which is enlarged at its posterior extremity.

The male of this species is at present unknown.

This interesting spider, on which I have founded the genus *Ctenophora*, was captured by Professor E. Perceval Wright on one of the slopes of Etna. By the relative and absolute length of its legs, by the remarkable armature of the first and second pairs, and by the disposition and relative size of its eyes it makes a near approximation to the only species at present known belonging to the genus *Galena* (*Galena zonata*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band xii. p. 105, tab. 419. fig. 1032; Blackw., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xi. p. 39), which Koch has placed in the family *Epeïride*. Both species, by the structure of their maxillæ (and in this particular they present a marked difference) are closely allied to the *Theridiide*; and I apprehend that the proper position of the family *Ctenophoride*, in which I include them, is intermediate between the *Epeïride* and the *Theridiide*.

## Family LINYPHIDÆ.

## Genus LINYPHIA, Latr.

*Linyphia polita*, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 7.

Length of the female  $\frac{3}{10}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and slopes abruptly downwards at its extremity; the upper part is of a pale yellowish-white colour reticulated with brown lines; a black band, which extends from its base along the middle, has its posterior half broken into spots, the largest of which has a triangular form, and is situated at the commencement of the posterior slope; a slightly curved brown band passes along the anterior half of the upper part of each side; and the inferior region of the sides and the entire under part have a brownish-black hue; the sexual organs are well developed, slightly prominent, and of a reddish-brown colour. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is much the shortest, and the two posterior ones are the largest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle, and are contiguous. The cephalothorax is somewhat compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, convex, glossy, and of a reddish-brown colour, the sides and base being much the darkest. The falces are long, powerful, conical, vertical, slightly divergent at the extremity, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and a red-brown hue. The maxillæ are straight, the exterior angle at their extremity is curvilinear, and they are of a reddish-yellow colour. The lip is semicircular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the apex of the former and the median line of the latter being the palest. The legs are long, provided with a few fine spines, and are of a dull-yellowish hue; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and minutely pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi, which are slender, resemble the legs in colour, and have a fine slightly curved claw at their extremity.

## Family EPEÏRIDÆ.

## Genus EPEÏRA, Walck.

*Epeïra apoclisa*.

*Epeïra apoclisa*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 61; Sund.,

- Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 243 ; Hahn, Die Arachn. Band ii. p. 30, tab. 48. fig. 116 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 323, pl. 23. fig. 237.  
*Epeïra arundinacea*, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 2 ; Koch, Die Arachn. Band xi. p. 100, tab. 385. fig. 913.  
*Titulus* 6, Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl., De Aran. p. 36, tab. 1. fig. 6.

*Epeïra solers.*

- Epeïra solers*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 41 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 336, pl. 24. fig. 243.  
 — *agalena*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band ii. p. 29, tab. 47. fig. 115.  
*Atea sclopetaria*, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 4 ; Koch, Die Arachn. Band xi. p. 134, tab. 390. figs. 934, 935.

*Epeïra cucurbitina.*

- Epeïra cucurbitina*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 76 ; Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 107 ; Sund., Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 245 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 342, pl. 25. fig. 247.  
*Miranda cucurbitina*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band v. p. 53, tab. 159. figs. 371, 372.  
*Titulus* 5, Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl., De Aran. p. 34, tab. 1. fig. 5.

*Epeïra adianta.*

- Epeïra adianta*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 52 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 348, pl. 25. fig. 251.  
 — *segmentata*, Sund., Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 247.  
*Miranda pictilis*, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 4 ; Koch, Die Arachn. Band v. p. 50, tab. 158. fig. 369.

*Epeïra antriada.*

- Epeïra antriada*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 83 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 351, pl. 26. fig. 253.  
*Meta muraria*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band viii. p. 125, tab. 288. figs. 693, 694.

*Epeïra Herii.*

- Epeïra Herii*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 8, tab. 2. fig. 5 ; Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. ii. p. 89 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 366, pl. 27. fig. 264.  
*Singa Herii*, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 6.

Genus TETRAGNATHA, Latr.

*Tetragnatha extensa.*

- Tetragnatha extensa*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 203 ; Latr., Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 101 ; Sund., Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 256 ; Hahn, Die Arachn. Band ii. p. 43, tab. 56. fig. 129 ; Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 5 ; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 367, pl. 27. fig. 265.  
*Titulus* 3, Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl., De Aran. p. 30, tab. 1. fig. 3.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1. *Lycosa albocincta*, ♂ : *a*, palpal organs, left side; *b*, outer aspect of the same; *c*, inner aspect; *d*, sternum in partial profile, to show the long erect hairs on its surface.
- Fig. 2. *Salticus petilus*, ♂ : *a*, palpal organs.
- Fig. 3. *Thomisus diversus*, ♀ : *a*, cephalothorax; *b*, sexual orifice.
- Fig. 4. *Philodromus lepidus*, ♀ : *a*, anterior portion of cephalothorax, represented in a position to show the small pointed process in front of the outer pair of eyes in the anterior row; *b*, sexual orifice.
- Fig. 5. *Theridion parvulum*, ♂ : *a*, eyes.
- Fig. 6. *Ctenophora monticola*, ♀ : *a*, cephalothorax; *b*, maxillæ and labium; *c*, sexual orifice; *d*, portions of the first and second pairs of legs, more enlarged, to show the rows of spines.
- Fig. 7. *Linyphia polita*, ♀ : *a*, eyes.
- Fig. 8. Sketch of a left anterior leg of *Galena zonata*, highly magnified, showing the comb-like appendage.

XLVI.—Notes on some new Genera and Species of Alcyonoid Corals in the British Museum. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

BUSELLA.

Coral fan-shaped, forming an oblong frond, very much branched and closely reticulated, with a number of short club-shaped branchlets diverging from the sides of the frond; branches and branchlets cylindrical, diverging, furcately branched. Bark thin, granular, smooth. Polype-cells on all sides of the branches and branchlets, sunken, close together, with a small round mouth. Axis continuous, horny, black. (Plexauridæ.)

*Busella occatoria* = *Rhipidogorgia occatoria*, M.-Edw. & Haime, Corall. i. 179.

*Hab.* Guadeloupe. B.M.

MURITELLA.

Coral branched in a plane; stem much compressed, broad; branches and branchlets subcylindrical, apex subclavate. Bark rather thick, granular, with a uniform smooth surface. Polype-cells large, entirely sunken, scattered over the whole surface of the bark, with a very small contracted linear mouth. Axis of the stem and lower branches compressed, horny, of branchlets cylindrical, with a horny external coat, and with soft pith within. (Plexauridæ.)